

ACORN



The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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WINTER 1980

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario R Newsletter

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The Cover

ELGIN HOUSE, (Former Hardware Store)

The Elgin House, 1860, at the main corner of Sparta as it appeared two years ago. Now under the careful direction of Mike Roberts, proprietor of Sparta mercantile, the general store opposite the building is being restored to its former glory pictured in an old photograph. For many years the building has stood abandoned after last serving as a hardware store. Sparta is a Quaker settlement of circa 1820 near the shore of Lake Erie and contains a number of fascinating earlier 19th century buildings including a cob or clay wall blacksmith shop dating from 1827.

EDITORIAL

This matter of Co-operation

We are experiencing more and more situations where, to succeed with something we are trying to do, we must bend over backward to co-operate with others. To manage this we must discipline ourselves to co-operate with people in whom we are not interested, or with whom we are not even compatible.

This we are willing to do.

BUT HOW DO WE MANAGE TO GET OTHER PEOPLE TO CO-OPERATE WITH US?

That is a very different matter.

It seems that we must be diplomatic, exude charm, smile when we feel like screaming, look interested when we are bored to death, all for the sake of co-operation. It's worth it if the other party falls for our charms, and co-operates.

BUT SO OFTEN HE DOESN'T.

Well then, we'll just have to broaden our smiles, radiate more charm, and keep on trying.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

After a year as President, my main impression is that the Conservancy should be active in many more places and concerned with many more threatened or neglected buildings. Our heritage continues to suffer from the lack of regard it deserves, and public awareness and appreciation must be increased to combat this situation.

We have made some progress in 1980, and I would like to report briefly on what we have done and are doing.

The Newburgh Monograph is substantially complete and we hope that with the financial support we are seeking, the book may be published in 1981. Two students, Tom Cruickshank and Bob Heaslip worked throughout the summer in Newburgh, photographing, researching and recording. They have worked with Peter Stokes on the material and text for the book, and it is now in the second draft. Wentworth Walker, chairman of the Monograph Committee, is working on the design and estimates for the book. I am sure that the results of this research, and the book, will be of great interest to anyone interested in Ontario's Architecture and early urban development.

The Advisory Board has been active and many of our members have participated in its work. Peter Stokes has responded to many requests from the Ministry of Highways for review of planned road widenings or changes, and has visited Warkworth to assist them in their Architectural assessment; Howard Walker and Howard Chapman attempted to assist Niagara-on-the-Lake to see the error of encouraging more "Disneyland" architecture; Kent Rawson is cooperating with Whitby LACAC in documenting houses; and Howard Chapman and myself were able to assist Orangeville in the design of a clock tower for their Town Hall.

It is my hope that we can organize the Advisory Board to ensure that it can respond quickly to requests for assistance, and to clarify its role and objectives.

Kent Rawson and Donna Baker, of the Toronto Branch, have been working on a brochure to replace the red brochure printed over 15 years ago. The brochure will be illustrated with photographs from the areas represented by our nine branches.

1980 has been the inception of a new branch in Waterloo North. Jeff Weller is the President with Bob Rowell, Margaret Booker and Chris Moore on his executive. The Branch has made a strong start and even has some funds due to the sale of a log house donated — provided it was moved — by a Kitchener developer.

But 1980 has also seen some losses including the Wyndham Block in Guelph. Such losses serve to remind us that the Conservancy must continue to increase awareness of and appreciation for, our Architectural heritage.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

November 2, 1980

The meeting took place at The Guild Inn, Scarborough. Members met for a buffet lunch at twelve noon and adjourned at two o'clock for the meeting. The president, Mr. Bill Moffet introduced Mr. Spencer Clark, who with his wife, Rosa, started the original "Guild of All Arts" in 1932. Mr. Clark mentioned his long association with the ACO, remembering Dr. Eric Arthur's connection with Barnum House at Grafton. Mr. Clark invited the members to a reception after the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were accepted as read, and the treasurer's report was given by Mr. John Reckett.

In his president's report, Mr. Moffet mentioned Messrs Walker's and Stokes' work on the Newburgh monograph. He stated that the advisory board had been active, and had been asked for help by Orangeville, Warkworth, and Whitby. It is possible that this board may become more formally constituted this year.

No one has been found, as yet, to replace Mr. Norman Sheppard as campaign manager, whose very successful performance will be extremely difficult to follow.

Mr. Moffet stated that the old red ACO brochure is being replaced by a new one incorporating a picture from each branch.

Donna Baker spoke for the nominating committee and gave the list of nominees for council. These, the same as last year's, were voted in unanimously.

ACORN'S editor-in-chief spoke on the next issue.

Mr. Wentworth Walker gave his report on the Newburgh Monograph, and said that with the financial support we are seeking, we could hope that the book may be published in 1981.

Mr. Tom Cruickshank, who with Bob Heaslip, has been working in Newburgh throughout the summer, gave a short case study and showed coloured slides of the village.

Eric Arthur read his amended version of the resolution that had been sent to all members before the meeting. The resolution proposed that early steps be initiated for the establishment of a National Museum of Architecture at Guildwood Hall. The new version proposed regional museums, and it was approved by a show of hands.

Mr. Hugh Walker, director of Guildwood Hall, showed slides of the Guild Inn and grounds.

Eric Arthur asked the members to vote on using the words 'Take Care for Common Weale' which had been dropped by the Conservancy some

years ago. This was agreed on unanimously.

After the meeting adjourned, some members strolled over the estate viewing the pieces of historic architecture collected by Mr. Clark over forty years, joining the reception in the Clarks' private rooms later.

NEWS FROM EAST TO WEST from the Branches

TORONTO REGION

(See Fifty Years of It)

HAMILTON-NIAGARA

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting will be held on Nov. 26 at the newly restored (exterior) and renovated (interior) Central Public School. The speaker will be Dr. Norman Ball, Historian of Engineering and Technology. There will be a tour of the school building. First opened in 1853 the building now has a new lease on life as both a viable educational entity and an historic site.

Ballinahinch, at 316 James Street S. has been transformed into a five unit condominium. Occupancy has just begun and all units are sold. An imitation coach house is under construction at the corner of Aberdeen and should compliment the original building.

The Bank of Montreal now vacated by the library, is planned for demolition by the new Toronto owners. LACAC is planning designation to buy time. In Ottawa there is an old bank building that has been converted into a charming restaurant.

The present owners of Southam Home, CHCH TV, are planning a redevelopment and consolidation of their properties. The complete restoration of the Southam Home is included.

To honour the McMaster 50th celebration, the A.C.O. is planning an architectural walking tour booklet of the McMaster menagerie of buildings. A loose leaf series of research studies is in the planning stages. Reprinting of "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton" is being considered due to lack of supplies and continued demand.

The deadline for the sale completion of Sandyford place has passed, (extension was refused by the Board of Control). The next Board meeting is on November 11. The Branch will follow this very closely.

HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE



Annual Meeting

Heritage Cambridge held its annual meeting on October 15th at "The Old Post Office Restaurant" which is situated on the riverbank in downtown Cambridge. The members were interested in seeing how one of early Galt's finest old stone buildings has been renovated. It is now a three storey restaurant, with facilities for private parties on the upper floors. Outgoing president, Bill Barlow, outlined the year's activities in his President's Report. Heritage Cambridge's new president will be Donald McKay, who is president of the Gore Mutual Insurance Company. Other officers are: Past President, Bill Barlow; Vice President, Cynthia Dobbie; Secretary, Lucille Douglas, and Treasurer, David Ross. Directors are John Bell, Kay Caldwell, Edie Halpenny, Kathleen Hebblethwaite, David Hopps, David Hysinger, Tom Ritson, David Roelofson, Pat Rosebrugh, Joanne Smart and Andrew Taylor. Following the business part of the meeting, Jim Knight, Associate Director of Heritage Canada, gave a most interesting talk and slide presentation on "The Desecration of Main Street". He was able to give us some encouragement that there is growing interest all across the country in halting this desecration and preserving and enhancing what is left of our heritage in downtown core areas. The meeting ended with refreshments, and a tour of the top floor, which is just being finished.

An Office in "The Boardwalk"

For some time Heritage Cambridge has felt the need of a place to store our valuable records and slide collection as well as our files and equipment. The Local History room in the Central Library is overflowing with the research material which we have accumulated and really can not help us out any more. We have been looking for space in some old building, and have finally found a home in one of the excellent stone buildings on the Main Street of the Galt area of Cambridge. This building has been renovated by one of our directors, John Bell, and turned into a series of shops opening onto a covered walk, with offices above, known as "The Boardwalk". John has very generously offered Heritage Cambridge a room on the top floor. This should prove an ideal situation, and we hope to move in soon. It will take some time to get organized, but it may be possible eventually to be open to the public on one day,

or so, a week for the benefit of people wanting special information about heritage buildings and areas.

Preston Walking Tour

Having published a successful walking tour of the former Galt area of Cambridge, we are now working on a tour of the Preston area. Preston has many fine and historic buildings and places of interest. A walking tour, of course, has to be concentrated so it takes a lot of effort to plan the most rewarding route, and to compile histories of the places to be seen. We are hoping for as much information from old Preston residents as possible. It is gratifying to find that several new residents also are keenly interested in this undertaking.

BRANT COUNTY

Local Concerns

Lost — by the Brant County Branch: A controversy with the Historical Society and the Brant County Council. 53 Chatham, a Late-Victorian home with yellow brick trim on red brick, was demolished this summer by the above named bodies despite protests by the Conservancy Branch. The site is being used as a Parking Lot. The Conservancy Branch had suggested the building be restored and used as a home-museum. The building was in poor structural condition because of neglect, but it had some interesting style features and the museum is already serviced by a parking lot across the street. The incident points up the fact that kinship between organizations does not always lead to a mutually acceptable policy between them.

The "Downtown Limbo" continues. Developer and City have postponed their agreement an embarrassing number of times. Each delay provides hope to Conservationists that heritage structures surrounding the Market Square may be saved. An O.M.B. hearing fortunately not shelved by a Private Member's Bill, will be held this fall. The Public Library is seeking a new location.

Several groups of citizens have given the Conservancy a well-earned rest by fighting for on-street parking on Brant Avenue. Should parking requirements be made more stringent, we expect a rash of demolitions on the street. Although converted to commercial use, most of the Brant Avenue structures are late Victorian brick, many in the Italianate style and many in the Neo-Gothic. Because of the value of these structures,

the Conservancy is against such demolitions and in favour of the On-Street Parking. The local L.A.C.A.C. is attempting to have part of the street designated following a summer survey done by students hired with government grants.

The town of Paris was also successful in obtaining grants to pay for a student survey of the area under the auspices of Paris L.A.C.A.C.

Program

Elora and the gorge was the site of the second annual bus tour of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Brant County Branch, Saturday, September 13. A bus load of people interested in history and architecture, guided by Don Pettitt, president of the organization, left Victoria Park at 10:30 a.m.

Among the places visited on the tour were St. John's Anglican Church, Elora, the Peter and Nancy Pottery and the Mill Street shops. The latter were of particular interest to the group as they are examples of older structures re-cycled for modern use. The constant commerce on the street indicates the popularity of this type of recycling.

The corner cafe on Mill Street has utilized its position over the river by providing a rear view with feature windows and hanging plants. Several of the other establishments have retained interesting old window frames which aptly frame the view of the river. A boardwalk along the waterfront is another service for pedestrians.

The paint on the store-fronts on Mill Street has been stripped to show the interesting wooden details such as the carved brackets and dentilled mouldings. Through the town other commercial establishments have capitalized on the Mill Street reputation to restore and refinish store fronts and display windows.

A highlight of the Conservancy tour was luncheon at the Elora Mill, where restorations in keeping with the mill's mid-19th century building date have been made. The mill's proprietors have simplified window-decoration so that the most may be made of the view from the river. The Conservancy Tour Bus returned about 5 p.m. to Brantford.

It is the hope of the Conservancy that Brantford downtown merchants will upgrade their store fronts to the benefit of Brantford's downtown. Elora merchants have discovered a commercial come-on in the interesting character of their old buildings. The Conservancy urges Brantford merchants to do the same!



LONDON REGION

Although the official opening of the restored Middlesex County Courthouse has been delayed until next spring, both the County Council and the London and Middlesex Historical Society will meet there in November as planned. Interior and exterior renovations to the courthouse, under architect Norbert Schuller, have been proceeding well with the exception of the unexpected demolition of the county jail wall this summer. The Courthouse will be used as the county's administrative offices, but no use has yet been determined for the adjacent jail.

As London nears the end of its 125th anniversary as a city, it is appropriate that Grosvenor Lodge, built by London's first city-engineer Samuel Peters, will be restored. A donation of \$200,000.00 by Col. Tom Lawson, on behalf of the Lawson Family of London, will be matched by funds from Wintario and the Ontario Heritage Foundation to finance the restoration by architect Patrick Coles. When completed in September 1981, the former Peters' family home will replace Centennial Museum as the centre of London Historical Museums' operations.

The annual meeting of the John Galt Council was held in London recently, hosted by the London and Middlesex Historical Society. Following a tour of the downtown district and luncheon, the agenda included Joyce Beaton, editor of *Early Canadian Life* and Eha Einola, chairman of London's LACAC. A slide presentation, prepared by LACAC to promote the newly formed London Heritage Foundation, was viewed for the first time.

Allan Anderson and Betty Tomlinson, authors of "Greetings From Canada", visited London, Tillsonburg and Woodstock lately to lecture on postcard views of these locales. The slide pro-

grams, sponsored by the Lake Erie Regional Library System, may be repeated in other locations next May. Many of the 60,000 "postals" in the authors' collection feature scenes of local architecture.

HURON COUNTY

The Branch met in the "Meeting Room" of the Van Egmond House, Seaforth, on October 23.

Mr. Walter Armes, representing the Van Egmond Foundation, told of the completion of phase two of the restoration of this 1847 historic old home. The last project was the building of a verandah across the entire width of the house. During a dig to find the original footings many pieces of copper were found which led the foundation to believe the roof was made of copper. Plans were changed and a beautiful copper roof on the verandah was built. Phase three is now under way with archaeological students conducting a dig behind the house to determine the size and location of a separate building which will be used for restrooms and storage space. The Architectural branch donated \$25.00 to the Foundation. Acquisition of furniture to suit the house is also an on-going process.

Mr. Mackay from Cambridge was the guest speaker and with slides and commentary on one of their walking tours through Galt, showed these had increased their membership to one of the largest in Ontario.

Mrs. McLean from Seaforth told of their hopes of having their business area declared a heritage area and particularly Cardnis Hall, which when designated, will be eligible for a grant for a feasibility study.

Goderich also has more houses ready for designation, and on Founders' Day, June 24, a plaque was posted on the Livery Theatre. Mrs. Campbell noted that a group from Port Stanley had made a tour of designations in the summer. In response to enquiries it is noted that these plaques in 1977 were obtained from Klassen Bronze, New Hamburg, Ont. They are made of bronze, six inches in diameter and at that time cost \$20.00.

The Society will hold their traditional Christmas dinner meeting at beautiful "Little Inn", Bayfield, on Nov. 27, at which Chris Borgal will give a talk on restoration which he gave at Quebec City last spring.

Clinton

The first phase of the restoration of the

Clinton Town Hall is nearly completed at a cost of \$55,000. This work included the repair of the foundation and brick work necessary for the safety of the building. The second phase, the refurbishing of the interior, will not be undertaken until next year.

The Clinton B.I.A. plans a series of improvements to the downtown which contains fine examples of late 19th Century architecture. A loan of approximately \$70,000 has been approved by the Ministry of Housing under its Main Street Revitalization program. Included in the plans are a small civic square in front of the Town Hall and a park near the main intersection which, in pioneer days, was called "The Corners". \$6,500 has been set aside for a piece of modern sculpture to adorn The Corners Park. Considerable improvement to individual buildings on the main street is already in progress.

Seaforth

The second stage of the restoration of the Van Egmond House is nearing completion at a cost of \$55,000. Extensive excavations were undertaken to determine the proportions and locations of the original verandah and of the outbuildings. The verandah has been restored. A coach house will be reconstructed to house public washrooms and for storage.

The Van Egmond Foundation is a very active and supportive group. Each autumn it holds a Oider Fest on the last Sunday in September at which it stages a great variety of activities. Sausages are made on location every year for sale. This year with equipment provided by the Huron County Pioneer Museum there will be apple butter as well and a demonstration of rope making. There will be a display of period costumes, courtesy of the St. Mary's Museum and of unique early photographs as well as of quilts and dolls.

Exeter

Sparked perhaps by widely admired rejuvenation of the Exeter Town Hall there has been a great deal of activity in the revitalization of the Down Town area of Exeter. Handsome to begin with, the store fronts are now looking lovely.

Goderich

The Heritage District Designation of the core of Goderich is nearing completion with the final bylaw expected very soon.

One of the members of the Huron County Branch has just left for an exciting term in Eng-

land. Nick Hill has begun studies at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies at the University of York toward a diploma in Conservation Studies. There were 20 students accepted in the course, 10 of whom are from outside of Great Britain. It is a broad ranging course with field trips through Scotland, England and the Continent. Nick has taken his family, the children to attend schools in York. It promises to be a rewarding experience for them all.

Nick's partner, Chris Borgal, had the honour of being invited to speak at the International Congress on Recycling, Rehabilitation and Restoration which was held at Laval University in May. There were 625 delegates from all over the world. Chris' paper was entitled "Reading Walls; Pre-restoration Visual Analysis of Buildings".

NORTH WATERLOO REGION

The inaugural meeting of the North Waterloo Region branch was held on May 29th in the auditorium of the Mutual Life Assurance building in Waterloo. Peter John Stokes was the speaker and the evening included a tour of the designated portion of the building. About 90 people attended this event.

The branch has been very active this fall. On October 1st one of our members, Bob Rowell, presented a slide show on early buildings in the Waterloo Region and in Southern Ontario. This gave members an opportunity to become aware of the architectural heritage of our area. On October 19th Marg and Bob Rowell led a bus "Fall Colour Tour", which included a short walking tour of New Dundee. Visibility was somewhat hampered by rain and the group was glad to adjourn the walking tour to have tea at Angie's in St. Agatha.

Our main activity this fall however, is a series of eight lectures by Peter John Stokes entitled From Attic to Cellar: a guide to the preservation and maintenance of older homes. Lectures take place in Tuesday evenings commencing on October 14th. The sessions will include one field trip and will conclude with a wine and cheese party. The size of the group is limited to 35 and we had approximately 50 people who wished to enrol for the course. We are very grateful to Mr. Stokes for making so much of his precious time available to us.

Future events will include a candlelight Christmas house tour with wine and Christmas cake. This is a members only event and will be held on December 18th. We are also hoping to bring in a big name speaker for Heritage Day

next February.

Our membership now stands at 59 and we have a healthy bank balance, thanks to a \$1,500.00 start up grant from Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation and the proceeds from the sale of the Hallman house. The Hallman house, a large two storey log house covered in siding dating from 1834, was made available to us by Major Holdings, one of the biggest developers in the region. Located on the edge of the city, the house stood in the way of a new subdivision and the developer advised that if we found a buyer within a specific time period, we could retain the sale proceeds. Thanks to a great deal of effort by Marg Rowell and Ron Cascaden a buyer was found and the branch is now richer by \$2,500.00. The house will be relocated near Shelburne and one of the conditions of sale as far as is practicable the purchaser will restore the house to its original condition.

Our respectable financial position made it possible for us to finance the purchase of 35 chairs at a cost of \$702.00 for the Schneider House: a restoration currently being carried out by the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation. Our gesture was not entirely altruistic as the Stokes lecture series is being held at this address and the class appreciates not having to sit on the floor.

The branch is also into the Hasti-note business. We have had 500 boxes of Hasti-notes printed; each box contains 10 cards featuring five sketches of designated buildings in the City of Waterloo. The Executive Committee has also prepared a Constitution and By-Laws which now await ratification by the membership.

Our current cause célèbre is the plan to demolish the Kitchener Jail, now disused, and to create a small parking lot and a small parkette in its place. The 127 year old structure is located on land owned by the regional government. The Regional Council approved the demolition in July by a very small majority and with little consideration for a number of submissions made for alternative uses. However, the City of Kitchener is refusing to issue the demolition permit and has now voted seven to three in favour of designating the building. The question of the designation will shortly be considered at a hearing before the Conservation Review Board. Although the building cannot be compared with the Goderich Jail, it has a number of interesting features and we sincerely hope that an alternative use can be found for the building.

Jeff Weller, President

WHY NOT DESIGNATE INTERIORS?

Does our building heritage not include the fine architectural detail of interiors? Perhaps the Barnum House near Grafton even as a shell is one of our glories indeed, and much of its well-deserved reputation depends on this alone. It does have some extraordinary interior detail too, the loss of which would be unfortunate, even as previous changes to the building have already been. But so many of the plainer, simpler façades of houses such as those in old Niagara conceal a wealth of beautiful detail which once removed would indeed be a tragedy beyond comprehension. Imagine the Clench house as a shell (or the relocated Butler House for that matter.) Given too the Niagara-on-the-Lake penchant for voluntary designations and so much really worthy material will be a long time if ever within the protective net of preservation. Those who have volunteered their properties have, as a rule, taken care to incorporate into the descriptions of their historic building those significant architectural features of the interior that should be preserved to maintain the integrity of the structure, but such people have helped already to preserve our heritage and have considered probably their work as a contribution to a worthy cause.

There is a sense developing that our heritage of older buildings as by extension, even our planet, is something we who use and enjoy it do hold in trust for those who follow to do likewise. Concerns for ecology or heritage conservation are not 'nuts' except to those who would wish to live for a day and not tomorrow, so that perhaps we should be listening more, taking greater care of what has come down to us.

What better pretext do we need for considering that designation should be concerned with buildings as a whole? It is incomprehensible that we do not consider interiors in designating buildings deemed to be of historical significance and architectural merit, and particularly if it is the latter quality which governs. It is true that guidelines have not been set out by the Heritage Administration Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Surely that is little excuse for our omissions. To consider that dealing with interior detail is a further infringement upon private rights is inane; the procedure of designation (into other than the voluntary deviation) is simply the return of discipline to an unruly and wasteful world. Or is Ontario to be known also as the province of empty shells?

P.J.S.

"FIFTY YEARS OF IT"

A Talk to the Toronto Branch, A.C.O.
August 1, 1980

If I were preparing this talk — say for "The Acorn" — I would construct a comprehensive dissertation on 50 years in the history of architectural conservation in Ontario. But I don't think, amid the flapping of sails on a sunny afternoon that you are going to get more than inaccurate, personal, biased and slightly senile reminiscences. So

My first experience in the preservation of Ontario's architectural heritage was being sold a front doorway, complete with elliptical fanlight, by Eric Arthur. It came, he said, from 5 Hayden Street in Toronto and was built in the 1830's. I made it the front piece of a small Neo-Greek house I was building for a bride. I felt I had to keep up with my ancestors. At that date a cut stone Greek Revival house stood at the N-E corner of King and Bay streets in Toronto, built by a grandfather's brother, but his door had a solid silver door knob which, when he lived there, was unscrewed every night by a butler.

In 1932 an elite group led by Eric founded the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. The founders, as I remember, thought it would grow into a form of National Trust. They expected the rich to give money and the thing would be socially and intellectually uplifting, useful and gracious. As I had a silver door knob in my ancestry they made me their first secretary. The first meeting I remember I showed slides of Fort Henry, then in utter decay.

In the 1930's the climate for conservation was not good. There was a great economic depression. Very little had been done in the field. The York Pioneers had saved the Sharon Temple. Fort York was standing but it was in the way of a proposed expressway. The Women's Canadian Historical Society had moved Scadding's improbable cabin onto the site of Fort Rouillé and were caring for John Howard's house. Dundurn had become Hamilton's citizens' attic, filled with rock collections, birds' eggs and lace shawls. Niagara-on-the-Lake had been recognized as a place of charm by well-to-do Americans who had practiced conservation on their own homes.

The man of the moment was a Hamiltonian who had lived in a fine Greek house downtown in that city. He was Mitchell Hepburn's Minister of Highways, the Hon. T. B. McQuesten. It was, I think, his opinion that nobody beside himself was interested in the preservation of our architectural

heritage. It was undoubtedly the opinion of the Ontario Government that the only way to combat unemployment was to build roads. So T. B. as Minister in charge of roads, had lots of ready money and he diverted some of it to conservation. First he restored Fort Henry magnificently, while the Architectural Conservancy were struggling to restore one small house. He also very curiously encased in stone a small wooden naval store house near Queenston in which the first legislature of Upper Canada met. Ontario's intellectual climate favoured the commemoration of history by the erection or encasing of monuments or the preservation of artifacts in glass cases. The public had little interest in, or recognition of our heritage as architecture.

The taste of the 30's in contemporary domestic architecture still favoured Tudorbethan. In commercial buildings a wave of superficial decorating, which we have since named Art Deco, was being applied because it was cheaper than Ionic pilasters. But a new style in house was coming in, a kind of stripped down classic. The leading protagonist of this was the architect MacKenzie Waters, a founder and great supporter of the Conservancy. All architectural firms in the thirties, however, knew their historic styles and could handle bolection moulds, cyma reversas and cusps with great cunning. But their shelves were filled with books on 'colonial' architecture in Connecticut and elsewhere, and the finest Somerset style tower that had just gone up at Hart House. The architectural profession and the public did not know that there existed in Ontario anything but second and third rate buildings.

My friend, the front door salesman, at the University of Toronto produced some illustrated monographs with soft covers. They were the first publications of Ontario's architectural heritage. He sent his students off in the summer to measure old buildings in order to learn the technique of "measuring up". Largely at his urging the Conservancy bought the Barnum House near Grafton and the elite lent English Regency chairs and suggested tassels and raised a little money and had a year's fun making the first historic house restoration in Ontario. Verschoye Blake, with other members of the A.C.O. produced a funny little guide to Ontario's buildings of merit. The Conservancy tried hard but tenants at the Barnum House came and went. The roof leaked, some people wanted their sofas back and the Conservancy by the late 30's found that it had acquired a building it could not maintain.

I had a personal hiatus in my connection with

conservation and the Conservancy and spent seven years in bed with a nurse, in U.S. sanatoria. A minor result of this was the loss of early Conservation minutes. The war, however, came and more vital things than Ontario's old buildings had to be preserved.

The 40's therefore, began in wartime and it was not really 'till the late 40's that much interest in preservation occurred. Fort Henry started up under the genius of Ronald and Taffy Way. I came back to Canada and got a job as a lecturer in the history of architecture at the U. of T. Having been educated in a School of Architecture at a University, Cambridge, which felt it would be demeaning to train anyone to have a mind for making money at anything, I was able to determine the age of any piece of Gothic stonework to the nearest five years. I had also developed an impeccable taste in 1920's style of architecture known now for its complete gutlessness. I was therefore ideal as a professor. The schools of architecture had got wind of the Bauhaus and Curbusier by the 40's and had set out to kill any knowledge of or interest in the details of historic styles, in case an architect should wish to use them in contemporary work.

In 1949 the old Cawthra House, which once had a silver door knob was to be demolished for a Bank of Nova Scotia. I tried to excite people to consider preservation but Mammon prevailed and I got two Corinthian columns from beside the front door and some bits and built myself a ruin at Port Credit. I am pleased to hear that the Bank building is now obsolete after only 30 years.

In the 50's things started to happen. There was a building boom so there was a demolition boom. The Conservancy, now 20 years old, had lost a bit of its early bloom. Ruth Home was its dynamo. Ruth had started a career as a professional museologist. John McGinnis got the Toronto Historical Board funded almost adequately in the care of Toronto's Fort York, and other historic buildings. Edwin Guillet was churning out history books with invaluable pictures of buildings in them. B. Napier Simpson Jr. gave up riding around Ontario on a bicycle looking for old buildings and went to work for MacKenzie Waters. Philip Torno got Ruth Home to do the Museum of the 20 at Jordan which restored rural buildings. Eric got onto all kinds of important committees and the Conservancy struggled along under Lorne Oxley and others. But it was the Women's Wentworth Historical Committee which began the restoration of the Gage House in Battlefield Park at Stoney Creek and the Women's Canadian

Historical Society which kept going on the Howard House in High Park at Toronto. The Barnum House was in decline, but nevertheless the general public had begun at least to scrape paint off chairs.

Public authorities began to get into action in the 50's. The Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board was formed in 1956 and every now and then a site had a building on it. Ste. Marie-Among-the-Hurons was recreated from nothing. One of the Baby Houses in Windsor was recycled by Hiram Walkers as a "container" for history. Then in 1954 the Hon. Leslie Frost U.E. set up the St. Lawrence Development Commission and told it to look after the history and the Loyalist heritage of the earliest settled areas of upper Canada which were about to see a real boom in demolition to prepare for the Hydro dam at Iroquois.

In 1955 a member of this commission presented a proposal for conserving the architectural heritage of the old Eastern District to a meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Kingston. The government, he said, intended to remove from the seven flooded villages an obelisk commemorating the Battle of Crysler's Farm and set it up on what was to be the new shore line. This, he said, would be surrounded with the central unit of Crysler Hall (the wings were too difficult to move), an 1820 tavern thought to have been used as U.S. army headquarters in 1813, and as a magnificent keystone to the enterprise, the very knobby stone church erected, I think, in 1926 to the late great Tory Premier Whitney.

The OHS and the ACO members present were outraged. Ruth Home led the attack. The Commission were amazed at such lack of appreciation and incensed. They had asked Queen's Park for a Tory landscape architect. They got one, but he died. Now, in defense, they asked for a Tory architect and they got me and I got Norman Dryden, landscape architect from Puslinch. At the first meeting I had with the chairman he showed me a Grand Rapids, Michigan, catalogue of unfinished reproduction "colonial" furniture. A chair from this source could be sanded and stained by an employee and the restored buildings could thus be furnished at minimum cost. He also informed me that the Conservancy was composed of intemperate, impractical purists and that Miss Home was only trying to get jobs for her friends.

The development of Upper Canada Village took about seven years and in the end was without doubt a success. In the course of its gestation the chairman became a devoted and informed conser-

vationist. I learned patience. But in the eyes of the Conservancy I had become one of "them". Nevertheless, by 1961 Jeanne Minninnick, Peter Stokes, Margery Dissette and the Ways were all working for the Hon. George Challies and the Commission, and these are, as we all know, intemperate, impractical purists.

An early member of the ACO, Marion MacRae, got into the charmed circle of Upper Canada Village because she had been making a survey of the seven villages for a doctorate. She took me along the St. Lawrence into so many dirty little houses that in the end the elitism born of Cambridge and silver door knobs wore off. We decided that what conservation really needed was publications — books on Ontario buildings, particularly houses and there were none except Eric Arthur's little green-covered pamphlets.

First, these houses had to be discovered, and then entered and examined. Now, if your doorbell is rung and two or three complete strangers ask if they can come in and walk all over your house taking pictures and making notes, you are likely to say No. Such unseemly reticence had to be overcome. We had to appear cultured and above suspicion. I therefore bought a beautiful, second-hand, grey Lincoln belonging to an Air Marshall and we would roll soundlessly up to the front door of every unearthed Neo-classic, Georgian or Gothic Revival house and ring the doorbell. The owner would come to the door, twenty feet of Lincoln would purr at her. My wife would engage her in gracious chat, Marion would absorb the ambience and I would rush upstairs and measure the bedrooms. We only got two turndowns, at Van Kleeck Hill and Woodstock. In 1963 "The Ancestral Roof" was published (I pause here for applause).

In the 60's conservation ideas began to develop greater support, but before it did the roof of the portico on the Kingston City Hall began to leak and the City Council, rather than repair the roof decided to tear down the great Tuscan Columns which did not leak. This outraged the Kingston cognoscenti and Margaret Angus, born in Chinook, Montana, led a series of vigilantes against the bad guys. Black Creek Village in Toronto began in the 60's with a big barn and Mrs. Elsa Neil. An act set up Conservation Authorities some time in the 60's. These were for the first few years encouraged to preserve buildings. I was on the fringes of the Conservancy during the 60's so I don't remember much of what it did. I remember fights over chapters and fees. I remember Jill Simmons in Hamilton, and of course how can anyone forget Marion Garland of Port Hope, now

editor of *The Acorn*.

The late 60's saw positive responses from government to the popular interest in conservation which the ACO had been steadily promoting. This arose particularly in 1967. Canada's 100th birthday was celebrated by a great deal of municipal conservation. Dundurn was Hamilton's Centennial project and is perhaps the most comprehensively restored house in North America, and was enormous fun. Here I pay my respects to Arthur Wallace, architect. Many small centennial restoration villages sprang up in 1967. Mrs. Fisher got Cobourg and the Province going on the restoration of Victoria Hall, then in 1967 the Government of Ontario set up the Ontario Heritage Foundation. It, like the ACO earlier in 1932, thought that given a little help with their income tax the rich would come forward bearing gifts of cash. Some did, but mostly they dug up paintings whose prices had risen phenomenally and generously "gave" them to the Crown. This first Heritage Foundation acquired the Field house near Niagara-on-the-Lake, and arranged for the restoration of the Apothecary in that town. They also channelled a quarter of a million to Victoria Hall in Cobourg and the Kingston City Hall. Londoners as good Tories got a half million from the Government for restoring their Court House. The Feds got into the act in 1969 with the Canadian inventory of Historic Buildings, in Ontario with the help of Two ACO members Jim Acland and Peter Stokes. Bill Goulding began an Ontario inventory which unfortunately died with him.

The saving of many buildings was being accomplished by turning them into museums or carting them into villages. The Barnum House was languishing as a township museum. The low standard of local museums was distressing to the Province which expanded the services of a museum advisory section under Peter Styrmö and Dorothy Duncan. The Feds also did some historic house restoration themselves, "Woodside" near Kitchener, the birthplace of MacKenzie King and "Tea Caddy Castle" in Kingston, which was absurdly overfurnished to suit the memory of a dying wife of Sir John A. Historic house restorations, by the late 60's, as well as museums were beginning to pall on many in the field and a new "in" word appeared in the conservation lexicon — "recycling".

Peter Stokes had started a private practice in the fields of conservation and Napier Simpson had much of the Carriage trade tied up, but the great urban expansion of the 60's caused the destruction of many central commercial buildings

and some public buildings of importance. The greatest attack was made by Eaton's on Toronto's Old City Hall. The Toronto branch of the ACO took up its defense and there was formed an association called "The Friends of the City Hall". I was not on this directly and forget the dates and I don't really understand the connection between the Conservancy and the Friends, but they won. I think this fight brought home to the Conservancy the need for a local issue if it was to remain vital. There was a suggestion that even the West Block of the Parliament Buildings should be pulled down as it was obsolete. The story of this I do not know either, but I do know about the conservation of the Union Station.

The 70's and the late 60's saw a lot of new books on Ontario's architectural heritage, some good some not so good, so the public libraries now had available adequate information on what our architectural heritage was. But by 1970 there was a new problem. The older architects trained in the appreciation of historical styles were retiring, and the young turks had, and still have, no real understanding either of the 19th C architectural philosophy or if its detail. Architects in general began to be dangerous antagonists in the conservation field. Then, particularly in the U.S.A., the philosophy concerning, or the public attitude towards conservation began to be criticized. "Early-ing up" buildings to a terminal date came in for particular criticism.

In 1975 after much discussion the Ontario Government passed a new Heritage Act which enlarged the scope and importance of the earlier Ontario Heritage Foundation. About the same time the Federal Government gave a group of citizens a large sum of money and told them to go off and start a private National Trust to be called Heritage Canada. I am of course contentedly biased, particularly as I was made a director of the OHF and chairman of its architectural committee which Heritage Canada seemed to me to be devoting much of its early energy to attack. My most distinct memory of Heritage Canada is a six course breakfast complete with champagne, hosted by Pierre Berton on behalf of a holiday in February.

In 1980 Ontario now has a system of local "designation" of buildings of merit, a system of making grants for preservation or recycling, a system of taking easements on buildings to enforce architectural control, a system not yet used for forming "heritage districts", and a system for giving advice to municipal councils — all somewhat divorced from political control. These sys-

tems which every member of the ACO, and the OHS and Heritage Canada should get to understand has evolved since 1975. We have had one bad defeat, the loss of Queen Street West, but in every lost battle there is something to learn.

Today "heritage" is an "in" word. There is Heritage hardware, Heritage cereals, and Heritage paint and construction companies. Neighbours appeal to Ratepayers Associations against neighbours who want to alter their porches on the grounds of heritage. The idea that Eaton's should have been almost allowed to pull down Toronto's old city hall only a few years ago seems now unbelievable. The public is alert. We have in our midst an honest to God guru in Professor Douglas Richardson as well as our doyen who sold me a door 50 years ago. There are of course still supporters of mammon, elitist compromisers and hysterical purists about, but who would want peace and quiet. There is also an overlapping congeries of organizations in the field. There are first of all 60 or 70 Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees who want to form an Association of LACACS. There are local historical societies who feel slighted. There are branches of Heritage Canada looking for dragons of ignorance and a holiday in February. There is Wintario, and there are field officers of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and there is the time honoured Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. To this organization, I pay tribute and apologize for ignoring so many who have done so much for so little. The ACO is now a historic body and is performing a most useful function and the Toronto branch, under its current dynamic chairperson is bringing to members tours and fun, and today a long winded speaker at a beautiful yacht club.

Anthony Adamson

EXTRACT FROM THE HERITAGE OTTAWA NEWSLETTER

Sundials: Intriguing examples of an ageless principle

Sundials — whenever we see one our interest is piqued — why? Perhaps it's a fascination with a simple-looking object whose purpose and basic usefulness have remained unchanged down the ages. Perhaps, as one writer put it, a sundial recalls "the homage rendered by our remote ancestors to the sun, the first among all the gods to be worshipped". And perhaps it's just curiosity as to how it works.

Principles of trigonometry and algebra are used in constructing a sundial, or shadow clock, and knowledge of physics, geometry and astronomy help too. All sundials consist of two basic parts, the dial and the gnomon (hence the unattractive name for the study of the sundial, gnomonics). The dial is the surface on which a shadow falls to indicate true time — God's time as told in the heavens — and the gnomon is the rod that casts the shadow. A proper dial must be designed and correctly set for the place it will be used, so a dial in Ottawa will be differently set than one in Toronto or Montreal.

The first sundial was probably invented early in man's development because primitive man, huddled in his cave or hut, had to have some way of telling when it was time to return from the hunt. No doubt he learned quickly that it was safe to move away from home base while the sun was rising but as it descended, night, and prowling wild animals, were not far away. Observation of the length of shadows was probably one of the early methods of telling time and references appear in medieval literature to the lengths of shadows as indicators of the time of day. Herodotus, the Greek historian, says that the sundial originated in Babylonia of ancient days and by 1450 BC. Egyptian obelisks were used as gnomons. The miracle of King Ahaz's sundial is mentioned in the Bible. Its shadow is said to have gone backwards for ten days. This event has never been explained, although it has engendered much learned speculation, and is regarded as a miracle. From the 6th Century B.C. the Greeks possessed sundials and the Romans used them too, but they must have been somewhat puzzled because they were brought to Rome as booty and set up with no concern for their place of origin. So the time shown on each would have been at variance with the others. Imagine the confusion on opening night at the Forum if the actors were going by one sundial while the musicians and members of the audience were looking at others!

It was not until an Arab astronomer, Al-Batrani, put trigonometry on a formal basis sometime between A.D. 850 and 929 that dialling, the art of making sundials, became relatively easy and popular. Once the principles were understood, construction became generalized all over the civilized world and the sundial reigned supreme over such other tellers of time as sand glasses and water clocks until the invention of mechanical clocks. Where and when this occurred is unknown but the first public striking clock appeared in Milan, Italy in 1335. Even after clocks and

watches were invented, however, sundials were needed for correction of their inaccuracies and they reached their highest perfection and popularity from the 15th to the 18th Century. Eventually sundials were replaced, to a large extent, by the mechanical clock but they continue to appear in private gardens and public places where they exert their fascination on children and adults alike.

The oldest sundial ever found can be seen in the Berlin Museum. It is an L-shaped stone dating from 1550 B.C., found in Egypt. In North America the John Endecott dial at the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., built in 1638, holds the honour of being the longest running dial.

Ottawa's most well-known sundial, on the corner of the Mother House of the Grey Nuns on Sussex Drive, while not very old, is considered unique in North America, because of its two faces, perpendicular to each other. Designed by Father Jean-Francois Allard, geometry teacher to the Grey Nuns, it was built in 1850-51 on the corner of the original orphanage and old people's home established by Sister Elizabeth Bruyere in 1845. In 1916 it was decided to remove it because it needed repairs but the Ottawa Historical Society, with a fine awareness of its value and beauty, came to its rescue and restored it. During this past summer the nuns at the Mother House decided to have their sundial refurbished again, and hired Ottawa artist Gerry LaForce to bring it back to its original splendor.

Now it quietly carries on its work of telling the time to busy passersby, while at the same time reminding us of the beauty of simple objects and of the unvarying course of Father Sun, on whom we depend for our very existence.

Janice Sutton

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

HERITAGE GANARASKA FOUNDATION

The Board of Trustees were pleased to learn early in November that their Dept. of Revenue registration number for tax purposes had been received. Their good luck held, as just hours later they learned that \$35,000.00 had been given to the organization anonymously. The foundation hopes to purchase the old historical Orange Hall on which the Ontario Heritage Foundation has an easement, and restore it for use as a cultural centre, not only for Port Hope but for the entire region. Artists, photographers, dancers, musicians, stained glass artists, potters, embroiderers

and others have been able to show the results of their talent at Penryn Park which the Foundation had rented for the summer and fall. The District Horticultural Society also donated displays of flowers and flower arrangements during that time.

HERITAGE OTTAWA

The August 26 Board meeting was held at their Fraser Schoolhouse. The Board noted that 500 copies of an information pamphlet describing Heritage Ottawa's functions and activities had been printed in time for the opening of the Thomas MacKay exhibit at City Hall.

The MacKay exhibit, which was moved to the Schoolhouse at the end of August, was opened on September 20th following the unveiling of a plaque in honour of MacKay. The ceremony was followed by a tea hosted jointly by the Historical Society of Ottawa and Heritage Ottawa.

A two-man committee of the Board has been struck to develop criteria for the selection of the annual Heritage Ottawa Awards. It was suggested that the committee also liaise with LACAC Committee members who were also planning to initiate the presentation of heritage awards.

HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION

A Building Conservation Workshop was held at the Guild Inn on October 6-8. It was a development programme of the Ontario Association of Architects. Resource Persons were Martin E. Weaver and Prof. Norman R. Weiss. The programme also featured other guest speakers.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD

The National Film Board is gathering together an exhibition of photographs by Canadians, depicting the sites of our nation's history. They are looking for pictures of landmarks, well-known, like the birthplace of Confederation, or little-known, like the house where you raised your family. Any photograph made by a living person on or over Canadian soil (or waters) is eligible. Successful entries will be purchased. Entry forms are available by writing: Sights of History, National Film Board of Canada, Still Photography Division, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N1. Contest closes December 1, 1980.

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR ARCHITECTURE

The Canadian Centre for Architecture, founded in 1979, is a private institution interested in all

aspects of the study of architecture and the built environment. One of its purposes is to act as a clearing-house for information pertinent to architectural records in Canada.

For this reason, the Centre has initiated the Canadian Architectural Records Survey. Funded in part by the Canada Council, the aim of CARS is to collect information on the location and contents of architectural holdings in Canada and then publish a comprehensive research guide which will be distributed across the country for the use of students, researchers, and scholars. All information will be kept on file and the guide will be continually updated.

Architectural collections may be public or private and may consist of architectural records in the broadest sense:

- drawings
- renderings
- blueprints
- views of buildings
- books, periodicals and other printed material
- post card collections
- cadastral maps, insurance atlases and other large scale maps showing buildings
- photographs and slides
- personal or business papers

If you know of any individuals, institutions or organizations which may be in possession of any architectural records, such as those listed above, it would be most appreciated if the information were forwarded to G. Pierre Goad, Project Coordinator, CARS, The Canadian Centre for Architecture, 418 rue Bonsecours, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3C4 (514) 871-8107.

ONTARIO WOODSWORTH MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

A letter from Mrs. Donald Millard of this organization asks if ACORN accepts advertising. Unfortunately for her, we do not. She sends a card depicting "Applewood", in Etobicoke, the birthplace of James Shaver Woodsworth, 1874-1942. The drawing is by Joanne Pettigrew and the cards are sold as a fundraising project of the organization. Her address is 31 Green Valley Rd., Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1A4.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Second Annual Measured Drawings Competition

Objectives:

To stimulate student experience and interest

in our architectural heritage through drawings and studying existing buildings.

Subject:

Any building designed before 1940 in Ontario.

Criteria for Measured Drawings:

The building shall be delineated and described as it presently exists. Research into original features is valuable in conjunction with the existing features (if shown separately). Dimensions shall be indicated with a graphic scale. Colours or shadowing are unacceptable. Architectural features must be clearly represented. Drawings shall be useable by an architect. Draftsmanship, presentation and interpretation of the building are important.

Minimum Requirements:

- * 1 plan
- * 1 Elevation (part of a symmetrical or repetitive elevation permitted)
- * 1 detail of a characteristic of the building
- * a personal comment about the building accompanied by a photograph (submitted separately).

Format:

Quality blackline reproduction, page size 590 x 840 mm. Scale suitable for microfilm (minimum letter size 3 mm.) Unmounted.

Qualifications:

Students from The Schools of Architecture at Carleton University, The University of Toronto and the University of Waterloo may enter. Drawings shall clearly be the work of the competitor.

Deadline and Delivery:

Entries must be received at the Ontario Association of Architects, 50 Park Road, Toronto, Ontario M4W 2N5, on or before January 30, 1981.

Awards:

First Prize	\$300
Second Prize	\$200
Third Prize	\$100

Jury:

OAA Historical Committee.

Exhibition:

Drawings will be exhibited and awards presented at the OAA Convention and at other locations at the discretion of the OAA. Drawings will be offered to the Ontario Archives for a permanent record.

Sponsored by:

THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION
OF ARCHITECTS.

AROUND AND ABOUT:

Happenings in Ontario

ESCOTT

By March next year, Springfield House will become the new library for the township and again play a part in the history of the village.

The three-storey house, believed to be upwards of 160 years old, is going to have a complete face-lift. Springfield House probably began as a private home, according to Philip French, chairman of the Springfield House Advisory Committee. In 1811 the government of Upper Canada passed a law exempting inns and coachhouses from taxes. The Queen's Highway, now Hwy. 2, was soon dotted with stops for travellers. At one point there were 14 inns between Brockville and Gananoque, French said. An 1840s traveller reported nine inns in a 14 mile stretch between the two towns. Kavannah divided his large house into small cubicles for overnight guests and created one of the best-known inns along the stage coach route. The partitions will be removed as the building is gutted, insulated and renovated for a new community library.

"The important thing is that it is going to be a great attraction to the neighbourhood in an esthetic sense," French said. "Further it is going to be very useful because the library needs more space".

PETROLIA

Abandoned firehall restored as family home

Adopting an abandoned firehall for your next home is an experience best reserved to the adventurous and the desperate. Mrs. Marlynn Joliffe acknowledged she and her three sons belonged to both categories when they first beheld the white brick pile on Petrolia Street, known to Hard Oils as the east end fire hall. Casey Van Reenan of Sarnia scratched his estimate of the job of restoration on an outside beam, and when he finished, the bill he presented was exactly the figure that you can still read scratched with a carpenter's pencil on that beam.

To her contractor she gave simple plans: one big room downstairs, 22 by 40 feet, though cut into areas by simple barriers. An island of counters to demark the kitchen, chesterfield, fireplace and television set to indicate the living room, and the chairs and butcher block table to tell we are in the dining area. From her kitchen sink, Mrs. Joliffe can observe her family in every

corner of the downstairs. Upstairs two large bedrooms, one easily accommodating the boys and their play and study areas, and at the other end, her bedroom with private bath. Between them a huge bathroom and laundry.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

London Heritage, London Free Press, 1972

London Heritage, an illustrated hardcover text featuring some of London's finest architecture, has been reprinted and is available for \$12.95 (no postage necessary) from Mr. Ed Phelps, 87 Bruce St., London, Ont.

The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

Edited and compiled by
Robert G. Hill, B.Arch (Hon) AA

Mr. Hill has sent us an appeal for information on local architects in Ontario, especially those of the late 19th century. Mr. Hill can be reached after 9 p.m. at (416) 466-2218.

New Journal for the History of Canadian Science, Technology and Medicine

Atkinson College, York University announces the above, a shorter, edited version, which will commence publication in the autumn of 1980. The first volume of three numbers will carry refereed articles in both English and French in these areas. The journal will also provide reviews of books, news of the profession, bibliographies, and other valuable notes. One year's subscription is \$8.00 in Canada for individuals, \$10.00 for institutions, and \$10.00 for individuals in the USA and overseas. Cheques payable in Canadian Funds to HSTC Bulletin, Dr. Richard A. Jarrell, Dept. of Natural Science, Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R7.

Core Area Report: A Reassessment of Conditions in Inner City Winnipeg

by Frank Johnston, with contributions from Stewart Clatworthy, Sybil Frenette, Christine McKee and Cheryl Sharba, Institute of Urban Studies, 1979, \$8.50.

Conservation Strategies for Selected Older Neighbourhoods

by Sybil Frenette, Institute of Urban Studies, \$7.25.

Handbook for Managers of Social Housing

by C. McKee, C. Engel, C. Sherba, \$7.00.

Housing: Inner City Type Older Areas

by C. McKee, S. Clatworthy, S. Frenette, \$7.00.

The four above are announced by the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9.

Architectural Terms Booklet

Anyone wishing to order Architectural Terms booklets may order from Marion Walker Garland, 86 Augusta St., Port Hope, and enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. They sell at one dollar a copy or 75 cents each for twenty or more.

Stop the Press

Mr. Wilfred Chalk reports some encouraging news from Aylmer that of the new council only one member is opposed to the preservation of the old town hall and opera house, one hundred percent turn around from a single supporter a few years ago.

Despite a less than unanimous response in the referendum converting the lower storey for the new public library, a facility in desperate need of new space — there is now hope that the project will be reconsidered and, if reason prevails, accomplished.

Please send any change of address to your branch secretary and also to Mrs. Margaret Wulff, A.C.O., 191 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P7. In this way it can be put on the master mailing list.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Notice

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building is about to begin a study on early schools in Canada. As a base for this work, we would like to locate any buildings constructed as schools in Canada before 1930. If there is such a building in your area and you would like to see it included in the study, please write to: School Study, Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2.



We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.



We are always glad to receive pictures which accompany articles. If you wish these pictures returned, please send a stamped, addressed envelope. Ed.

ACO's Address: 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P7

**All submissions to ACORN please send to Editor-in-Chief, ACORN,
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